

## The Spanish Navigations in the SPANISH LAKE (Pacific Ocean) and their Precedents

From the Discovery of the New World (Indies, later America) Spanish explorers threw themselves with “gusto” into further discoveries and expeditions. They carried in their crew not only the “conquerors” and explorers, but also priests, public administrators who would judge the area’s value for colonization, linguists, scientists, and artists. These complete set of crew members charted the coasts, the currents, the winds, the fauna and flora, to report back to the crown for future actions and references. A very important part of the Spanish explorations, is the extent and role of local peoples in Spain’s discoveries. It was the objective of the crown that friendly connections and integration be made. In fact there were “civil wars” among the crown and some “colonizers” to enforce the Laws of Indies which so specified.

Today, some of this information has been lost, but most is kept in public and private Spanish Museums, Libraries, Archives and private collections not only in Spain but in the America’s, Phillipines, the Vatican, Germany, Holland, and other european countries, and of course the United States, which over its 200 year existence as a nation, also managed to collect important information of the early explorations. Following is a synopsis of the Spanish adventure in the Pacific Ocean (Lago Español) and its precedents.

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YEAR	EXPLORER	AREA EXPLORED	OBSERVATIONS
1492	Cristobal Colon	Caribbean Sea	Discovery New World (America)
1501	Rodrigo de Bastida	Caribbean coast of Panama & Colombia	Vasco Nuñez Balboa is in crew
1509	Diego Nicuesa & Alonso Ojeda	Veragua and Rio Grande de Darien	Colonize Juan de La Cosa, Francisco Pizarro were on it
1509	Martin Fernandez de Enciso	To assist prior expedition	Vasco Nuñez Balboa is in crew
1510	Vasco Nuñez de Balboa	Becomes governor of Veragua /Darien	Position of leadership
1513	Vasco Nuñez de Balboa	Walks across Straight of Panama to the South Sea	Discovers South Sea (Pacific)
1516-18	Vasco Nuñez de Balboa	Builds the first ships in the Pacific bringing material across the Istmus	
1518	Vasco Nuñez de Balboa	Explores San Miguel, isla de las Perlas intends to later proceed to kingdom of Piru (Peru)	First time ships constructed in America sail on Pacific
1519-22	Fernando de Magallanes	circumnavigates the earth. Discovers Patagonia, sails across South Sea and Indian Ocean to Atlantic and Spain. Discovers the Mariana Islands and the Philipinies, among many others.	Dies in Philipines, Juan Sebastian de Elcano returns to Spain completing circumnavigation proof earth is spherical.All documented by Antonio Pinafetta
1521	Pascual de Andagoya	Tries to head towards the kingdom of Piru	Gets as far as San Juan river in Colombia. His observations encourage Pizarro to search for Peru
1522	Gonzalo Gomez Espinosa	Sailed with Magallanes to the Philipines and then sailed on his own	Discovered the Carolines islands
1522	Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa	Attempted to find winds & currents to return to Mexico from Molucas. Eventually made it to Portugal as prisoner	Remained at Molucas islands from the Magallanes expedition.
1524	Francisco Pizarro	Searching for Peru	1524 sails to Andagoya & Puerto Piñas
1525-27	Garcia Jofre de Loaysa	Second circumnavigation	Discovery of the Moluca & other. Andres Urdaneta was crew
1526	Pizarro, Almagro & Luque	Discover Bahia de Choco, Gallo, San Mateo Bay	Pizarro explores the continent while Luque goes by sea
1526	Francisco de Hoces	Part of Jofre Loaysa's expedition got split and was the first person to sight Cape Horn, later discovered and mapped by the Dutch. His saga starts after crossing the Magallanes straight where he became lost in the south Pacific	He reached New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia was the first to sight Australia and New Zealand. Arrived in the Molucas, Tuamotu, Raiatea, Tahiti, Raiavavae
1527	Juan Tafur	Comes from Panama to force Pizarro to abandon the expedition	Isla del Gallo
1527-28	Alvaro de Saavedra Ceron (sponsored by Cortes)	Pursues exploration to Molucas and China. Unable to make the return from Molucas to Mexico	Cortes gives detailed exploration orders, including respectful treatment of natives

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1527	Alvaro Saavedra	Sailed from Zihuatanejo to Marshall islands, Carolines, Marianas and Mindanao, Almirantazgo, Schouten and Ahoë. Tried twice to return to Spain via an eastern route.	Unable to return to Mexico via the Pacific, sailed to Spain via the Indian Ocean and Cape Good Hope
1528	Francisco Pizarro	Proceeds to isla de Gorgona, Guayaquil & bahia de Tumbes	Upon completion Pizarro goes to Spain to get authority to proceed to Peru
1528	Alvaro Saavedra	Sent by Cortes to assist Jofre	
1531	Francisco Pizarro	3rd expedition to Peru with 3 ships, 180 men and 37 horses	This will end in the conquest of Peru by Pizarro
1532-39	Expeditions sponsored by Hernando Cortes: Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1532) Hernando de Grijalva (1533) Francisco de Ulloa (1535) Andres Tapia (1537) Francisco Ulloa (1639)	Objective to find way to China and return to Mexico (1532) Discovers Maria Islands (1533) Santo Tomas islands & Revillagigedo (1535) Bahia de Santa Cruz (1537) Explores Mar de Cortes, and Pacific coast of both Californias (1539) Identifies gulf of California and Baja California as a peninsula	Discovered the Baja California peninsula and parts of Alta California. Cortes dreamed of connecting China to Mexico via de Pacific. These expeditions noted prevailing winds and currents for that purpose. Ulloa provides the best descriptions of the travels. From the beginning Cortes imagined a trade link to Asia from America via the Pacific
1534-35	Simon de Alcazaba	Sailed from Sanlucar de Barrameda to explore the Magallanes straight and isles surrounding it, including the Cape Horn Returned to Santo Domingo	Documented geography fauna and flora including sea lions, penguins that they thought were young ducks
1535	Tomas Martinez Gomez Bishop of Berlanga	Sailed from Panama to Peru	Discovered Galapagos islands, leaving excellent description of habitat
1535-39	Pedro de Valdivia	Sailed to Chile	Conqueror of Venezuela (1535) and Chile (1539). Founder of Santiago and many other cities
1536-37	Hernando de Grijalva	Sailed from Peru to Molucas staying at sea for longer than anyone. Found very variable weather. Tried to return to Mexico but was prisoner in Papua until rescued by Portugueses	Discovered Revillaviejo islands, Esporades Septentrionales, Gilbert, Carolinas Mapia. Amancio Larin Carrasco studied the saga of this trip
1539	Alonso de Camargo	Sailed from Seville to Magallanes straight, included 150 soldiers and 13 women, spent time in Patagonia and ended in Lima	In Patagonia founded the Enchanted City
1540	Hernando de Alarcon	Explores Gulf of California and finds the mouth of a large river, named it Tizon	Discovers rio del Tizon (Colorado River)
1541	Francisco de Bolaños	From Mexico sails to Pacific coast of Californias up to Cedros Island	Juan Ladrillero writes the expedition descriptions
1542-45	Ruy Lopez Villalobos	Sailed from Puerto Navidad (Cihuatlan, Jalisco) to Philipines unable to find the route back to Mexico to the east. On the way visited and named many islands; Revillagigedo, Marshall, Carolinas, Palaos. Discovered the Hawaiian islands naming Monjes, Mira, Mesa and Desgraciada	Expedition included four Agustinian friars. Documented the trip with maps and observations

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1543	Bernardo de la Torre	Sailed the Pacific	Discovered Volcano islands, Bonin, and several from the New Guinea islands
1542-43	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo & Bartolome Ferrello	Sailed from Puerto Navidad north from Panama to Alta California. Charged with looking for the northern passage to the Atlantic.	Discovered San Miguel (San Diego) Explore the coast of California and the southern coast of Oregon. Heavy winds force return
1543-45	Bernardo de la Torre & Iñigo Ortiz Retes	Tried to find the eastern route from Philipines to Mexico unsuccessfully	Many islands were discovered in the Pacific
1544	Juan Bautista & Jeronimo Aldrete	Sailed to the strait of Magallanes from Peru	Unable to cross to the Atlantic
1545	Francisco Orellana & Francisco Ulloa	Sails from Spain to the mouth of the Amazon and Caribbean crossing Panama by foot and sailing to Callao	In the process discovers the Amazon and explores a portion of it.
1553-54	Francisco de Ulloa	Sailed the coast of Chile, crossed the strait of Magallanes to the Atlantic, and returned	Took note of conditions both ways. Francisco Cortes Ojeda and Jeronimo de Vivar documented trip
1557-58	Juan Ladrillero	Sailed across the strait of Magallanes through all the alternative routes	Miguel Goyzueta was charged with narrating the trip
1564	Miguel Lopez Legazpi	Comissioned by Philip II to find the eastern route from Philipines to Mexico. Sailed from Puerto Navidad westward through numerous islands to the great island of Cebu beginning the formal conquest of Philipines. Urdarreta and Carrion suggested new routes.	Andres de Urdaneta called away from his convent, and Juan Pablo de Carrion to join the expedition as the most experienced sailors. Sailed and discovered new islands in the Marshalls, Carolinas and Palaos
1565	Alonso Arellano	Part of the Legazpi expedition, was split from it and traveled alone through the Pacific islands, arriving in Philipines, and returning later turning north to the Japanese island of Sumisu and Schichito islands. Returning to Puerto Navidad.	Under the pilot Lope Martin, a mulato he made the trip in 109 days. Made friends with philipinos. His was the first successful Pacific crossing eastward, but was not celebrated because he was considered a deserter
1565	Francisco de Urdarreta	Return trip eastward from Cebu to Mexico through a new northward route, arriving in Japan and crossing the Pacific to Acapulco. 130 days of travel and the first successful trip eastward from Asia.	Upon arrival in Mexico Urdarreta entered a Monastery in Mexico, where he died. He charted the western trip from Acapulco slightly south to Cebu and from Cebu northward to Alta California and Acapulco. Opening trading between Mexico and China
1566	Pedro Sanchez Pericon	Sailed from Acapulco with Lope Martin after a mutiny left Lope and others in the Marshall islands and arrived in Cebu. Discovered the island of Pasion 500 miles from Mexican coast and many islands in the Marshalls	This third trip convinced authorities of the viability of the crossing back and forth or commercial purposes
1566	Galeones de Manila, Nao de Acapulco or Naos de China	After the completion of the Urdarreta trip the Nao de Acapulco was established, making one to two trips per year, they required no military protection. Thus Philipines, China India, Ceilan, Thailand, and Japan were linked commercially to America	Trade between Asia and America was thus established with emergency stops in Guam and later Monterrey California

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1567-69	Alvaro de Mendaña & Sarmiento de Gamboa	Sailed Callao into the Pacific to explore and find the islands known by the Inca as having great riches in soil for cultivation and gold. They were situated far into the Pacific Ocean. Inca stories narrated how great expeditions in balsas with square sails and rigging came from the islands of gold. These are thought to be the Hawaii islands. Along the way they built smaller ships for local explorations, and small detachments walked the islands. Returning via the north coast of Oregon and California to Callao a trip of 23,000 nautical miles	Visited mapped and documented many islands Salomon, Marshall, Elice, Wake and many others which were named. They founded Puerto de la Estrella in the Santa Isabel de la Estrella Island, in Salomon, and found the island of Guadalcanal and Elice. Documented flora and fauna and customs finding cannibalism. The information collected and documented contained in 14 diary books, was not surpassed for more than 200 years.
1569	Juan de Fuca (Juan el Griego)	Sails from Veracruz, via straight of Magallanes to Callao and Valparaiso, and then makes several trips on the Nao de Acapulco	on his way to Valparaiso is taken prisoner by Drake, then in 1587 on a trip returning from Manila is taken prisoner by Cavendish.
1574	Juan Fernandez	Sailed south from Callao, Peru to Chile and returned to Peru	Discovered the isles of Juan Fernandez. A difficult trip with winds and currents.
1577	Bernardino de Escalante	Collected nautical information of diaries regarding the Pacific, Orient and China	proposed diplomatic relations with China
1580	Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa	Sailed from Manila to find an alternative route to America in the south	The expedition arrived in New Guinea and returned to Manila
1581-84	Fray Martin Ignacio de Loyola	Sailed around the world	Descriptions obtained on Japan and Cochinchina
1581	Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa	Sailed from Cadiz to Magallanes straight with the charge of creating settlements to protect the straight from the likes of Drake piracy, sailing back and forth to Brasil for reinforcements.	Captured by English pirates had to be rescued by Spain
1584	Francisco Stroza Gali	Sailed from Manila to Acapulco on the way explored the Alta California and Oregon coast	Excellent cartographer. In Japan observed and noted winds, currents, depth, and water temperature. Also noted whales and tuna migrations. Data suggested existence of a straight to the north.
1585	Fray Gonzalez de Mendoza	An Augustine friar wrote extensively about navigation from Mexico to Japan and Cochinchina (Vietnam, Thailand)	Published the best known book on China from direct sources of explorers and other friars who traveled to Asia
1587	Pedro de Unamuno & Fray Martin Ignacio de Loyola	Sails from Manila to Macao joined there by three Franciscan priests Crossed Pacific to Morro Bay calling it Puerto de San Lucas.. Arrived in Acapulco	Unamuno narrates the trip in his memoirs. First time Philipinos come to American soil in Morro Bay. Fray Martin writes a book about his trip around the world
1588	Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado	Sailed coast of Labrador from Atlantic to Arctic Ocean returning via the same route. Malaspina thought it linked with Yakutat in Alaska a bay surrounded by glaciers, but could not find the link. The Bering Strait was eventually found by Bering in 1725 gave it his name at 67 degrees	Describes discovering the straight of Anian at 60 degrees. The account includes some maps. Malaspina looked for the route in 1789 but could not find it and rendered it false.

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1591	Juan de Fuca	Sails Acapulco along Pacific Coast to Alaska. Looking for the straight of Anian (northern passage) to the Atlantic. Suggested the reality of that feature due to current and temperature studies	Discovered the straight of Juan de Fuca which he thought was Anian. Was not given much credit because of associations with slavery and the English
1594	Rodrigo de Cermeño	Sails from Manila to the coast of California near Eureka to Puerto Navidad and later Acapulco	Experiences many adventures recorded for posterity, more precise descriptions and data than prior ones
1595	Alvaro de Mendaña sailed with his wife Isabel Barreto	Second expedition sails from Callao towards the Salomon islands this time with the objective of settlement. Died in Santa Cruz island of a local sickness	Discovered the Marquesas islands, and a great island with a volcano named by him Santa Cruz, with large population
1595	Isabel Barreto	Completed the expedition from Santa Cruz island to Manila Philippines	Handled the expedition with an iron hand. Once in Manila she married again and completed sail to Acapulco
1596	Sebastian Vizcaino	Sails from Acapulco for his first expedition to Baja California, founding the city of La Paz	Explores Gulf of California looking for resources and means to stop piracy
1602-03	Sebastian Vizcaino	Sails from Acapulco to Alta California following steps of Cabrillo and others, charted the coastline, documented winds, whales and other fauna and flora. Named Bahia de Ballenas across from Cedros Island. Arrived Monterrey, proceed to Cape Mendocino. Looking for the northern passage (Anian)	Renamed San Diego and charted the coastline drawn later by Enrico Martinez. Looking for an early stop point in the mid-Pacific for the Naos de Acapulco. Later in 1608 the crown looks for islands in the mid-Pacific (Hawaii or Tahiti??)
1603	Gabriel de Castilla	Sailed from Callao and discovered Antartida	Laurenz Claesz described the trip.
1603	Fray Luis Sotelo	Sailed from Manila to Japan to spread the gospel. Returned later as a trader	Instrumental in assisting the Shogun to visit Madrid and Rome wirth Embassy
1604	Sebastian Vizcaino	Constructs road from Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific (Tehuantepec)	The king names him General of the Manila Galleon
1605-06	Pedro Fernandez de Quiros y Torres	Sailed earlier with Mendaña, and became enamored of Pacific Polinesia wishing to settle it. Baptized the Austral Lands of Espiritu Santo (Australia) and returned to Puerto Navidad	Discovered Tuamotu, Caroline, Rakahanga, Duff, Taumaco and New Hebrids/Vanuatu, & other Polinesian islands naming them with Spanish names
1607	Luis de Vaez de Torres	Sailed the Pacific noting numerous islands south of Nueva Guinea. Discovered Tagula islands, bahia de Oba, Orangerie, Mailu, sailed through the Molucas, and there he discovered the straight between New Guinea and Australia that until then were thought to be the same island conected with the continent to the south known as Tierra Australis	Gave his name to the straight between the Coral Sea and Anarufa in Australia. Disembarking in the islands described geography flora and fauna, including relations they had with the natives. Documents are preserved in the Simancas Archive
1609	Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco	Sailing from Manila to Mexico his ship sunk in the Japanese islands, saved and taken to the Shogun. Built a ship and the trip was continued to Mexico	Established friendly relations with Japan through a treaty that allowed Spain to establish a mining industry, and trade

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1611-13	Sebastian Vizcaino	Sails from Puerto Navidad toward Japan discovered hundreds of islands in the Pacific	Ambassador to Japan prepares treaty between Japan and Spain
1613-23	Nicolas & Tomas Cardona. Juan Iturbe	Sailed from Seville to Isla Margarita, and Veracruz to Acapulco. Made three exploration trips along the Pacific	Three trips prospecting for pearls, and attacked by Dutch pirates
1618-19	Diego Ramirez de Arellano & Garcia de Nodal brothers	Sailed from Lisboa to Madeira, Canary islands, Cabo Verde, to Rio de Janeiro and Patagonia, crossed the Magallanes straight to the Pacific. Returned to Lisboa via the Atlantic Ocean	Ramirez Arellano a scientist joined the Nodal brothers. Had intensive scientific discussions and described their explorations to Patagonia, Tierra de Fuego
1620	Sor Jeronima de la Asuncion, a clarisa nun	Sailed from Sevilla to Veracruz, then to Mexico and Acapulco crossing the Pacific to Manila	Founded convent of Santa Clara in Manila, first in Asia, handled religious, social an political issues through her life
1632-36	Francisco Ortega	Three prospecting trips for pearls	From Acapulco to Sea of Cortes
1638	Galeon Nuestra senora de la Concepcion	Sunk on its way to Manila	Survivors saved in Saipan Island, they document the island and natives
1640	Pedro Bartolome Fonte	Sailed from Valparaiso, Callao, and Acapulco to the 53 degree latitude	Describes entering a great straight which he thinks is Anian
1648	Pedro Porter Cassanate	Sails from Sinaloa on first expedition to Gulf of California	Reconnaissance identifying fauna and flora specifically whales and seals
1649	Pedro Porter Cassanate	Sails second time to identify California as an island to protect Manila Galeons	Patrols de Pacific coasts against pirates, looks for ways to protect Manila Galeons
1666-72	Fray Diego Luis de San Vitores	Traveled to Manila and from there settled in Guam	Lived and served in Guam to his death
1698	Fausto de Cruzat Gongora	Sailed from Manila to the Palau islands	the expedition sunk
1699	Fray Eusebio Kino	Traveled from Missions in Sonora to California by foot	Confirmed Baja California was a peninsula not an island. Maps and descriptions published in 1705
1708	Pedro Gonzalez de Pareja	Sailed from Manila to Palau. This and the two expeditions that follow were sponsored by the Jesuits. This is the first expedition following the discovery of the islands by natives that arrived in Philipines and contacted the Spanish	The three expeditions that follow maintained the same course and provided detailed island descriptions
1709	Miguel de Elorriaga	Sailed from Manila to Palau	Left his diary detailing expedition
1710	Francisco de Padilla	Sailed from Manila to Palau	Second expedition to Palau
1734	Joseph Gonzalez Cabrera Bueno	Multiple sailings from Acapulco to Philipines. Wrote and published a Navigation Manual	Navigation Manual that compiled all prior information gathered by prior explorers since 1601
1768	Jose Galvez	Drafted the inital plan for the colonization of Alta California to protect the settlements from the Russians	The plan included a sea expedition with three ships, and a land expedition with two groups
1770	Jose Antonio Birt	Sailed from Chile to the Juan Fernandez Islands	charged with exploring the islands

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1770-71	Felipe Gonzalez & Antonio Domonte Ortiz de Zuñiga	Sailed from Chile to Rapa Nui (Isla de Pascua ). Exploring the islands for colonizing possibilities and security against English. Returned to Callao	Made maps and described islands, made friends with natives and created a dictionary. Signing document of possession both Spanish and natives signed
1772-73	Domingo de Bonechea	Sailed from Callao to Isla de Pascua and Tahiti where he invited four natives to return to Valparaiso, passed additional islands and took information on them plus settlement by natives	Visited Tahiti calling it Amat made maps, studied flora and fauna, soil conditions for future settlement, dealt with natives and made a dictionary of the native's language
1773	Felix Tonzon	Sailed from Manila to chart the southern crossing to Acapulco, arriving in Alta California and with the ship in bad shape arrived in San Blas	Was caught in a typhoon and produced descriptions of all he saw
1774	Juan Perez	Sailed from San Blas to latitude 54 degrees and returned, after exploring and sailing up river almost arriving at 60 degree latitude	Arrived at Queen Charlotte islands in Canada and explored them through excellent diaries. Encounter with Haida Indians.
1774-75	Domingo de Bonechea. Tomas Gayangos & Juan Herve	Sailed from Callao for Tahiti. Signing a document with natives accepting Spanish settlement. Discovered more islands and returned to Callao	Left settlers in Tahiti and went on to discover 16 sets of islands more in Tuamotu, Society and Australia
1775	Bruno de Heceta y Duragoitia & Juan Francisco Bodega y Quadra	Sailed from San Blas to latitude 58 degrees and returned, after exploring San Francisco Bay from the sea, were corroborated by a landward expedition. Named Angel & Alcatraz	Had the most modern instruments of navigation and took extensive notes, and took possession of several islands and left descriptions
1775-76	Cayetano Langara	Sailed from Callao to Tahiti to provide reinforcements and allow those who wanted to return to mainland to do so, most returned to Callao	This expedition completed efforts by Spain to colonize Tahiti. However the natives remembered them well and spoke well of them to others (Cook et al)
1775	Francisco Antonio Mourelle de la Rúa	Stationed in San Blas, sails in the Hezeta expedition, and later, with Bodega y Quadra to Alaska entering Sitka, went as far as 60 degree latitude	One of the greatest Naval officers of Spain of the era. Took possession of new lands met natives, left maps and descriptions
1779	Ignacio de Arteaga & Juan Francisco de Bodega y Quadra	Sailed from San Blas with the objective of arriving at the 70 degree latitude, arriving at the 60 degree latitude before returning to San Blas	Arrived in Puerto Santa Cruz and explored its surroundings, discovered Kayak island, Etches and Hinchinbrook and Prince Guilerno Bay, Afognak island
1780-81	Francisco Antonio Mourelle de la Rúa	Sailed from Manila to structure a defense of the Philippines in the outward islands. Sailed then from Sisiran taking the south route but had to veer north due to the winds	Charged with taking secret documents to San Blas. On his way traveled through Polinesia making maps geographic and social information named all the islands. Drawings made of the various festivities
1782	Esteban Jose Martinez & Juan Pantoja Arriaga	Sailed from San Blas to Monterrey, Santa Barbara and San Diego	Prepared detailed maps of the zone, gave names to Punta Arguello, Cojo Bay, Goleta Bay
1786	Jose de Moraleda y Montero	Sailed from Valparaiso to explore and describe the Chile islands in Patagonia.	Mapped and described in detail fauna and flora as well as the natives
1786-88	Alejandro Malaspina	Sailed from Spain to Philippines via the Atlantic and returned via the Pacific and Indian oceans	Was working for the Royal Philippines Company

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1788	Esteban Jose Martinez & Gonzalo Jose Haro	Sailed from San Blas to the Aleutian islands where for the first time they came into contact with the Russians and returned to San Blas	Studied the possibility of a naval base in Nutka
1789	Esteban Jose Martinez & Gonzalo Jose Haro	Sailed from San Blas to Nutka to establish a military base. English ships were apprehended until negotiations resulted in an agreement in 1790	No longer found Russians but did find US and Portuguese ships hunting for furs. Further exploration and consolidation of military base
1789-94	Alejandro Malaspina & Jose Bustamante	Sailed from Spain around the world taking maritime, fauna and flora and cultural information on all Spanish possessions and previously identified locales. This is one of the most important scientific expeditions ever made, a coordinated ocean expedition with land and river expeditions. One of the best, if not the best documented expedition of all time. The records are still being studied, and much still needs to be done to allow understanding and perspective of the environment and cultures of the era of navigation	One of the great expeditions of humankind. Documented maritime, geographic, fauna, flora and cultural items throughout the Americas, Australia, Polynesia, Philippines, and Asia. Coordinated sea, river and land expeditions, such as an expedition through the Andes and rivers etc. The linguists in the expedition created various dictionaries, and the archaeologists identified, described and sketched various ruins
1790-91	Francisco de Eliza	Sailed from San Blas carrying equipment and troops, as well as a surgeon-doctor and priest to Nutka	Consolidates Spanish possession and completes reconnaissance of the area. Constructs Nutka fort called San Miguel, and buildings for the Spanish colonists
1790	Salvador Fidalgo	Sailed from Nutka to 60 degree latitude, naming islands, bays and geographic sites, met locals, explored and returned to Monterrey.	Named Principe Guillermo and other sites that have changed to Anglo names. Saw and described eruption of volcano naming it Fidalgo. Met natives in Kenai peninsula who guided to discover the Cook River
1790	Manuel Quimper	Sailed from Nutka to explore Juan de Fuca Straight, Clayocuat Bay with the highest concentration of natives in the NW. Did a detailed reconnaissance but failed to realize Vancouver as an island. Returned to San Blas	In Clayocuat met chief Macuina who offered information on area customs, history and directed him to the Straight of Juan de Fuca. Named many places and discovered and took possession of the Bay of Nunez de Gaona (now Neah bay)
1791	Manuel Quimper	Sailed from San Blas to Hawaii documenting and mapping the islands, arrived at Philippines	Discovered Pearl Harbor. Gave all his observations to Malaspina In Philippines
1791	Francisco Eliza	Sails from Nutka for another exploratory expedition to the north. Return to Nutka	Carrying small boats they explore rivers and small islands naming all of them
1792	Dionisio Alcala Galiano & Cayetano Valdes	Sailed from Acapulco arriving in Nutka. Alcala Galiano was hired for his knowledge of astronomy and was charged with looking for the north passage to the Atlantic confirming that it was not possible to get through the iced seas. During the process, collaborated with other mariners from other nations in a very positive manner	One of the offshoots of the Malaspina Expedition documented the Pacific Northwest of America. Was the first mariner to resolve exactly the problems of determining latitude related to the pole. Wrote manuals and trigonometric calculation tables used by others later

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1792	Juan Francisco Bodega y Cuadra	Sailed from San Blas to Nutka, meeting George Vancouver working together towards common goal of exploration, jointly calling the large island Bodega-Vancouver	His relations were also excellent with the natives
1792	Jose Mariano Moziño	Sailed from San Blas to Nutka and the NW Pacific and returned to Mexico	A biologist, medical doctor and ethnohistorian, born in Mexico. Documented all information and created a dictionary of native and Spanish words
1792	Jacinto Caamaño y Moraleja	Sailed from San Blas to Juan de Fuca Strait. Took possession of Bahía de Bucareli, sailed past many areas with Spanish names. His own name remains in the Caamaño Bay and Strait	Was accompanied by the botanist Jose Maldonado who described flora and fauna
1793	Francisco de Eliza & Juan Martinez Zayas	Sailed from San Blas to Nutka and decided to document areas to the north without finding North Passage (Anian)	Documented the coastline and interior lands all the way from Nutka to San Francisco.
1793	Jose Salas y Valdes	Sailed from Callao to Isla de Pascua discovered the island of Salas y Gomez	Island is volcanic of great ecologic interest only inhabited by those that the natives ostracized from Pascua
1795	Ignacio Maria de Alava & Saenz de Navarrete	Sailed from Cadiz with five ships to Manila, returned via Indian Ocean	
1799	Miguel Zapiain y Valladares	Sailed from Spain to Acapulco to Manila and returned to Spain	Discovered island of Patrocinio in Midway islands, and Hawaii
1803-06	Royal Philanthropic Expedition for Vaccination under captain Pedro del Barco y España	Headed by Dr. Francisco Javier de Balmis y Berenguer. Sailed from La Coruña to Tenerife, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Habana, Yucatan, Puebla, Mexico DF, Acapulco, Manila, Canton, Macao, Santa Helena and Lisboa. The total vaccinations were very high into the tens of thousands, covering much of the populations of the urban centers. Subsequently the program was adopted by the Chinese and Japanese as well, so the impact was even greater	the smallpox vaccine was recently discovered, and it was decided to assist populations in the colonies to control such epidemic. A medical expedition was established with doctors, and nurses, as well as 23 children 8-18 years old who were the live carriers of the vaccine that would then give their blood to locals and protect them from the sickness
1805	Juan Bautista Monteverde	Sailed from Philippines to Callao avoiding the galleon route	His diary is very detailed describing all islands, contacts and presents received from the natives, specially Nukuoro islands the last Spanish discovery in the Pacific.
1834-87	Effort by Sinibaldo de Mas to establish a Naval Base in Arabia, Somalia, or Erithrea	The loss of much of the American colonies through independence limited Spanish access to American ports so Spain began to look for alternative means of supplying Philippines	Efforts were made to acquire lands in Arabia, Somalia or Erithrea but those were not successful
1858-63	Intervention with France in Cochinchina (Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia)	By treaty Spain joined forces with France to establish bases in Cochinchina for stability of the colonies in Philippines. Numerous battles all won by Spain and France, with Spain taking the brunt due to its resources nearby in Philippines, Guam and the Marianas	France laid claim to Vietnam, and US and England did not support any expansion of the Spanish territory. Spain ended up wasting its wealth, manpower and effort.

The Spanish Navigations in the SPANISH LAKE (Pacific Ocean) and their Precedents

YEAR	EXPLORER	AREA EXPLORED	OBSERVATIONS
1866	Scientific Commission for the Pacific under the command of Luis Hernandez-Pinzon & Alvarez Vives	Designed as a goodwill voyage through the Americas Asia and Australia included three ships with 7 scientist specialists and photographers. Sailed from Cadiz. Information collected was classified and send to Spain from ports visited. Oceanic expedition also included land expeditions that crossed from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso by foot. Traveled from Quito via the river Napo in canoes to Iquitos and the Amazonas to Manaus and Gran Para. For the most part trip was successful except in Chile where action had to be taken to protect Spanish nationals. Traveledthe Atlantic coast through Cape Horn up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, rethurning through generally the same route since the crossing to Asia was made difficult.The expedition written in a book by Puig-Samper later was the subject of exhibition in Madrid	Scientists were Patricio Paz y Membiela Naval Officer and specialist in species malacologic; Fernando Amor y Mayor geologist and entomologist; Francisco de Paula Martinez y Saenz mammals, aquatic reptiles, fishes, molusks and zooplankton; Marcos Jimenez de la Espada, birds, mammals, and reptiles; Manuel Almagro y Vega nederal doctor, ethnology and anthropology; Juan Isern y Batllo, botanist; Bartolome Puig y Galup, medical doctor, taxidermist and conservator; and, Rafael Castro Ordoñez painter, draftsman and photographer
1866	Mendez Nunez, Battle of Callao	Mendez Nuñez sailed the Numancia from Cadiz to Callao, and then to Spain via the Philipines and Cape of Good Hope. Participated in Battle of Callao. Peace was signed in Paris in 1879. The Numancia was the first steel ship to make the circumnavigation of the Earth	This battle was the response to the abuses perpetrated by the Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador on Spanish nationals. There were no winners, although the Peruvian fort in Callao was destroyed and the Spanish ships retreated with some damage but able to sail. Both sides celebrated their victory and there was no further action
1898	Spanish American War	Spain lost the last colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philipines, Guan to the United States	The islands of Marianas, Carolines, and Palaus were sold to Germany formalized in 1900 and ending Spain's presence in the Pacific "Spanish Lake